CLOSED SHELF

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Korean Party & Gov't Leaders Greet 3rd Nuclear Test of China

PYONGYANG, May 11 (KCNA)—Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent a joint telegram of greetings to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the CPR, in congratulation of China's successful nuclear explosion which contained thermo-nuclear material.

The telegram reads in full:

In the name of the Korean people and in our own, we extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the fraternal Chinese people and the Chinese scientists and technicians, on the successful carrying out in China of the nuclear test which contained thermo-nuclear material.

The recent successful nuclear test in China is another victory of the Chinese people won under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the struggle for further strengthening national defense and safeguarding the security of the country and a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists who are running wild in their policy of nuclear blackmail and new war provocative machinations.

We wish the brotherly Chinese people fresh success in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors led by U.S. imperialism and for peace, the socialist construction of the country and the strengthening of national defense.

Greetings to Rumanian C.P.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent on May 7 a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party on its 45th founding anniversary.

Greetings to Czech. Leaders

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on May 8 a joint telegram of congratulations to Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Josef Lenart, Premier of the Government of the CSR.

Korean Trade Representation Opens in Somalia

A trade representation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, in accordance with an agreement signed between the Governments of Korea and Somalia, according to a KCNA report.

Korean Government trade representative Kim Bong Yong on May 6 called on Mohamed A. Liban, Head of the Cabinet of the President of the Somali Republic, and handed him a message from Premier Kim Il Sung to Somali President Aden Abdullah Osman.

Present on the occasion were Sheikh Muktar Mohamed Hussein, President, Ahmed Gumane Roble and Rashib Abdillahi Sultan, Vice-presidents, of the Somali National Assembly; and Abdul Kadir Mohammed Aden, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

Korean Trade Union Delegations Leave for Nicosia And Berlin

PYONGYANG, May 17 (KCNA)—Two delegations of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left Korea on May 7, one to attend the 31st session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Nicosia, and the other the Third Conference of the Trade Union International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers to be held in Berlin.

Austrian Economic Delegation Arrives in Korea

A delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber arrived in Pyongyang on May 9 by air to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, according to a KCNA report.

10th Birthday of Korean Univ. Marked Amidst Warm Congratulations

Telegrams, Messages Flooding From Abroad

Han Duk Su, President of Korean University in Tokyo, received many congratulatory telegrams and messages from various parts of the world on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the university.

The telegrams and messages, totalling 58 in all, came from 33 universities in 27 countries including the Patrice Lumumba University of the Soviet Union, the Peking University of China and Bologna University of Italy, the Yale University of the USA, the Cambridge University of Great Britain; from 14 international organizations and social bodies and from 9 prominent scholars including the world-renowned philosopher Bertrand Russell.

The following are the texts of part of the telegrams and messages sent from abroad.

From Universities:

On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of your university, Patrice Lumumba University extends you warm congratulations.

Many thanks for your kind letter inviting us to your anniversary ceremony.

We wholeheartedly wish your university and its work of scientific research every success in the future.

(*From* **Patrice Lumumba University in the Soviet Union**)

Dear Dr. Han Duk Su:

The collective of teachers and students of the Far East University wholeheartedly congratulate you, all the teachers and students of Korean University in Japan on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

We sincerely wish the collective of your university further successes in your noble work.

(*From* **the Far East University in the Soviet Union**)

In celebration of the 10th birthday of your university, accept, please, our fraternal greetings to you.

For the past decade, your university, under the deep care extended by the Government of the DPRK, made a great contribution toward the development of your educational work for 600,000 Korean residents in Japan. In defiance of all sorts of discriminative policy and political perseqution by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles, you have struggled, together with the entire Korean residents in Japan, for the defense of your university.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have always regarded the patriotic forces of Korean residents in Japan as a thorn in the flesh.

Treading on the heels of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese Government has recently brought a harsher suppression against Korean residents under the cloak of the so-called "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan" which was concluded last year with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique.

Those who love justice and value ational prestige cannot be indifferent to the Japanese Government's hostile attitude toward the Korean citizens and sternly condemn it.

All the teachers and students of the Peking University, together with the people of China, steadfastly support the valiant struggles you are engaged in nowadays in opposition to the national discrimination and political persecution, and are firmly convinced that you will win a final victory in your sacred work.

We wish your university further development and ever greater success.

(*From* **Peking University in the People's Republic of China**)

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University, we send congratulations and wholeheartedly wish you success in your work for the cause of your country.

(*From* **the Tirana University of Science in Albania**)

(Continued on page 4)

On the tenth founding anniversary of Korean University in Tokyo, a large number of congratulatory telegrams and messages were sent to Korean University by universities, international and social organizations and noted individuals in various foreign countries.

Behind May 16 Coup in S. Korea

Conspiracy-Monger, U.S. CIA (1)

Minjoo Chosun, *organ of the DPRK Government, printed a serialized article on the U.S. CIA activities in the May 16, 1961 coup in South Korea. The following is a gist of the first installment of the serial article entitled,* **"Behind the May 16 Coup: Conspiracy-Monger, U.S. CIA:"**

D. Conde, foreign correspondent in Tokyo, said to the following effect that it was self-evident that any coup in the U.S.-ruled South Korea could not succeed without help from the U.S. forces stationed there. A huge building surrounded by tall iron rails is clearly seen to stand on the bank of the Potomac River a little away from the main street of Washington. This is the headquarters of the American Central Intelligence Agency, second in size only to the Pentagon, the building of the U.S. Defense Department. In this $ 50 million building, 10,000 odd officials work and over 30,000 personnel with overseas assignments busily go in and out of it. It has specially-made radio transmitting-receiving equipment which catch at any time without loss of time any information from over 300,000 CIA agents throughout the world. For this work, a number of radio operators and code analysts work there.

According to *Inside American Intelligence Machine* by John Gunther, the upkeep of this huge organization requires an annual spending of two to three billion dollars. As Thomas Ross of *Chicago Sun Times* says in *Invisible Government*, the activities of this veiled machine are to gather information, conduct espionage, work out secret operation plans to establish American domination over the world and execute them. In other words, its supreme mission is to carry out intelligence and subversive operations for the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. Most of its efforts are made to prevent in advance the collapse of U.S. puppet governments in U.S. colonial satellites, stage preventive revolutions to curb anti-American, national struggles of people there, and provoke subversive activities in socialist countries.

John Allen Dulles was dismissed from his post as chief of CIA for the failure of the invasion into Cuba, and branded as good-for-nothing even by American capitalists. With a view to extricating himself from this fix, one day, he appeared before a CBC TV camera and confessed to the following effect: the most successful of the CIA activities during his term was the May 16 military coup d'etat in South Korea. Indeed, at that time, the Chang Myun Cabinet supported by some American leaders was a fiasco, corrupt and failed to meet the demands of the South Korean people who had brought down the Rhee regime. Then, the situation was highly explosive. If the things had been left as they were, the people, instigated by the red propaganda, might have backed the rioters, demanding national unification.

CIA seldom admits its dirty subversive activities. However, the notorious conspiracy-monger Dulles could not do but reveal them when he was in a predicament. To counter as much as possible the charges against him, he mentioned his past "shining feats," and disclosed truth about the May 16 military coup d'etat in South Korea, without being asked to do so.

It is clear from the preceding facts that the reactionary coup of May 16, 1961, was not an independent act of the reactionary militarists, but a plot by the U.S. CIA intent on suppressing the demand of the South Korean people for a new political institution and the national demand for the unification of their fatherland, and maintaining American imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

(To be continued)

U.S. Preliminary "Declaration of War" Against Cambodia And Laos

According to news dispatches from Saigon, a spokesman of the U.S. army command in Saigon announced on May 7 that U.S. commanders reserve the "right" to open fire at their own discretion on the territories of Cambodia and Laos without waiting for the "enemies" firing first. He also stated that it was in their own right to cut the "supply route" with bombing.

Through such brazen claim to the right to freely attack the territory of independent states, one can clearly see the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists who set no store by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China or international law.

Undoubtedly the White House and the Pentagon think they can do anything they like with the peoples of Cambodia and Laos. But they are gravely mistaken.

This kind of robber's logic may be accepted in the underworld of Chicago or New York, but certainly not by the Indo-Chinese peoples; it will only meet with their resolute rebuff.

It is not accidental that the U.S. imperialists have come out with such robber's logic at the present juncture.

Lately, the U.S. imperialists, behind the smokescreen of "Mansfield plan," have made another step forward in extending the bombing of North Vietnam and the war of aggression in South Vietnam and intensified provocations against the territory of Cambodia and the liberated areas of Laos by mobilizing even the puppets of Bangkok, Vientian and Saigon.

The U.S. ambassador to Saigon, Henry Cabot Lodge, was summoned to Washington to attend the "strategic conference" called by President Johnson.

All this convincingly shows that the Johnson Administration is hatching a new plot for war escalation in Indo-China.

The shameless claim of the spokesman of the U.S. command that it can freely attack Cambodian and Laotian territories is a sort of preliminary "declaration of war" and an extension of Johnson's statement authorizing the U.S. troops to "chase the Viet Cong" across the Cambodian border.

But no nation, so long as it remains a sovereign state, will tolerate such arrogance on the part of U.S. imperialism.

The Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the patriotic forces of Laos are fully determined to counteract the war escalation machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people wholeheartedly support the righteous struggle of the Government and people of Cambodia and the Laotian patriotic forces against the U.S. imperialist aggression and for national independence.

In Connection With S. Korea's Planned Air Force Dispatch

Pak Jung Hi Reveals True Colors As No. One U.S. Lackey

According to press reports from Seoul, the South Korean military regime of Pak Jung Hi is now planning to send one squadron of "F Five-A" jet fighter bombers and "Peace Corps" of demobbed soldiers to South Vietnam to "help" in the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam.

As is known to all, the South Korean fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi has already sent ground and naval forces to South Vietnam, numbering over 20,000, and is now sending additional 30,000, on the instructions of the Washington Administration.

The planned South Korean air force dispatch indicates that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean and South Vietnamese aggressor troops are sustaining repeated setbacks in their battlegrounds: The U.S. imperialists have lost so far over 2,200 planes in North and South Vietnam. Already 7,000 odd "South Korean troops" have been routed in the shambles of South Vietnam.

In an attempt to extricate themselves from the present predicament and extend the Vietnam war, the U.S. imperialists have been applying military and economic pressure on the South Korean puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique, the number one of all the U.S. imperialists' stooges, to reinforce armed forces and cope with the "shortage of pilots." At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are scheming through this to replace U.S. troops, including air forces, with South Korean and other puppet troops.

We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime for continuously reinforcing the military build-up in South Vietnam to oppress by force the demand of the Vietnamese people for the country's independence and national liberation.

Today, voices against the brigandish aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against the peoples of Vietnam and Indo-China are mounting ever higher among the peoples in all countries of the world.

The Washington war-mongers, however, reject the just voices of the peoples of the world and, on the contrary, are intensifying the war in Vietnam to achieve its centuries-old dream of domination over Asia.

Pinning "greatest hopes" on South Korean Pak Jung Hi, whom Washington considers as the most reliable" of all its stooges, the Johnson Administration has been making every possible effort to turn South Korea into a supply base of cannon fodder for U.S. aggression in Vietnam and in other parts of Asia: During the ten years since the ceasefire of the Korean War in 1953, the U.S. Government has increased the South Korean troops to nearly 700,000.

The continuous military build-up in South Korea has been pushed ahead, without doubt, along with the policy of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism: According to the 1954 "Republic of Korea-United States Mutual Defense Pact," it is agreed to increase the South Korean troops to 720,000.

It is a widely-known fact that the South Korean troops are under the command of the "U.N. forces," in accordance with the 1953 "ROK-U.S. military pact." Therefore, South Korean Pak Jung Hi is not a position to send, as he wants, his troops to South Vietnam.

The South Korean military regime of Pak Jung Hi, however, has already sent 20,000 troops and is now sending another 30,000 to South Vietnam on the order of the Johnson Government. This is one of the most glaring proofs that the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique is the faithful puppets of Washington and a mere tool for the U.S. imperialists in their policy of war and aggression on Asia.

In a "faithful" effort to fulfil its mission as a puppet, the South Korean military regime of Pak Jung Hi has been sparing no efforts to answer the "expectation" of its master in Washington: According to a May 11 report of Dongyang Tongshin of South Korea, the South Korean "Defense Ministry" this time announced that 50,000 South Korean youths will be forcibly recruited during the coming June-December period, in addition to those who have already been decided to be enrolled for this year. The "Defense Ministry" openly declared that the step was taken to fill up a "gap" caused by the troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists set up a "Nike Hercules" missile unit within the South Korean army to turn South Korean into a more complete U.S. nuclear strategic base. (A "Hawk" missile unit was already set up sometime ago)

The above is a vivid account of the fact that the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique is not only a ruling machine utilized by U.S. imperialism for enforcing its neo-colonial domination over South Korea, but also a mere tool for the U.S. policy of war and aggression against the Asian peoples.

The above also exposes in a drastic way the real nature of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique: The real nature of U.S. imperialism as a machinator who is connecting South Korea with South Vietnam in one strategic war line; and that of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique as traitors to the Korean people, foe of the Asian peoples and as the most faithful puppets of Washington.

The criminal acts, however, will only bring irretrievable consequences to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Pak Jung Hi Plans To Send Artillery Unit to S. Vietnam

The South Korean "Defense Minister" on May 12 made public a plan to send one artillery battalion of the South Korean army to South Vietnam, according to a radio report from Seoul. The "Defense Minister" said that artillery is all the more needed in South Vietnam as the rainy season sets in there this month.

South Korea's Pak Jung Hi To Send Air Force to South Vietnam

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to send a South Korean puppet air force group equipped with F-5-A fighter-bombers to South Vietnam within this year, according to reports from Seoul. This was revealed on May 4 at a press conference given by the U.S. air force commander in South Korea and the chief of the general staff of the South Korean puppet air force.

The puppet chief of general staff said that the air force dispatch had long been discussed with the United States. The U.S. air force commander stated that all conditions were ripe for the dispatch of South Korean air force to South Vietnam.

By acceding to the U.S. demand for air force dispatch to South Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi clique once again laid bare its true color as a running dog of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak clique has already sent more than 20,000 troops to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder and is going to dispatch an additional army division in July.

According to a South Korean radio report, Pak Jung Hi has also a plan to send to South Vietnam a "peace corps" consisting of technicians and youths at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists.

All this shows how faithfully Pak Jung Hi is serving the criminal war of U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people as a dyed-in-the-wool stooge of Washington.

More S. Korean Technicians Sent To S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched 14 civil engineers to South Vietnam on April 28, according to a report from Seoul.

Earlier on April 27, 79 technicians were sent to South Vietnam to build airfields for the U.S aggressor troops.

On April 28, the wail of women rent the air at the "overseas development company" in Seoul. They were the wives of South Korean technicians who had died two days ago in Saigon in the blast of a shell. Not content with its supply of cannon fodder to the U.S. master, the Pak Jung Hi clique is driving out technicians to make money.

It has already sent over 1,200 civil engineers to South Vietnam under a contract with a U.S. company. The Pak Jung Hi clique has a plan to send 3,000 civil engineers to South Vietnam within the year.

Casualties of South Korean Troops Increasing

More than 1,700 South Korean puppet troops were wiped out in Bin Dinh Province, South Vietnam, in 20 days ending April 2, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

From March 13 to 24, 340 were killed or wounded in the Vinh Thanh district.

Some of them fell into pits with sharp spears or were killed or wounded with arrows and stones.

From March 23 to 29, 857 more casualties were suffered by the mercenaries in An Nhon and Tuy Phuoc districts and on March 30 and 31, 82 more wiped out in Hoai Nhon and Phu Cat districts.

On April 2 alone, 490 South Korean puppet mercenaries were killed, wounded or captured in Binh An village by the Liberation Army and people.

For all this, the Pak Jung Hi clique continues to drive puppet troops to the shambles of war in South Vietnam as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

At Kimpo airport, families bitterly crying before the ashes of their beloved husbands, sons and brothers back to South Korea from South Vietnam

S. Korean Workers Clash With U.S. Troops

South Korean employees of U.S. army installations in Seoul and Waikwan of North Kyungsang Province, who went on strike on the morning of May 11 for an indefinite period of time in demand of a pay increase, immediate paying of wages in arrears and the reinstatement of unjustifiably discharged workers, clashed with American MP's that day, according to radio reports from Seoul.

South Korean workers hired at the U.S. 37th Weapon's Company in the Seoul area waged a sit-down strike in front of the company in the afternoon that day to protest against the maltreatment of Yankee soldiers. Over 60 heavily armed American MP soldiers were hurriedly detailed there to suppress the workers. One of the workers was seriously injured. The enraged workers thronged the company barracks, wrested guns from the Yankees and came to fisticuffs with them.

The strikers strongly demanded the immediate release of 23 fellow workers who were detained by the U.S. MP soldiers for forced labour. Hearing the news, some South Korean workers at U.S. army installations in the Inchon area arrived at the scene and waged a sympathy strike.

Meanwhile, workers hired at a U.S. army installation in Waikwan also held a protest demonstration on May 11, braving suppression by American soldiers.

600 S. Koreans Pelt Stones on Turkish Soldiers

According to radio reports from Seoul, on May 8 four Turkish mercenary soldiers beat a "ROK Army" soldier black and blue in Bupwon-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo County Kyonggi Province.

This roused the national indignation of 600 villagers, who showered the turkish mercenaries with stones.

However, it is reported that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique took sides with the Turkish soldiers and suppressed the villagers by dispatching Yankee soldiers and South Korean MP's to the scene.

34 Katsusans Run Away From U.S. Army Barracks

South Korean press reported that 34 Katsusans (Koreans attached to the U.S army) belonging to the 63th Weapons Company of the U.S 2nd Infantry Division in the Pajoo area, Kyonggi Province, ran away in a bus, disgusted with national humiliation and maltreatment by the U.S occupation army.

However, they were caught by fully armed U.S. army pursuers who fired several shots into the air to stop them, the reports added.

The Yankees manhandled a Kyonghyang Shinmoon reporter who was on the scene. He had his right hand injured by a bayonet wielding Yankee and his camera damaged.

S. Korean Soldier's Protest Death

A ROK Army" soldier defied on May 2 by committing suicide the dispatch order to South Vietnam in Ryusoo, South Cholla Province, according to a report of Radio Moonhwa. He was ordered by the Pak Jung Hi clique to go to the battlefront in South Vietnam in July.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (4)

The contents of the two-day-long secret talks were not available at that time, but Moon Hak Bong, secretary of and political advisor to Syngman Rhee, later disclosed the following "mutually agreed upon" at the talks:

1. To place the South Korean troops under MacArthur's command,

2. For the South Korean army to launch a war against North Korea first,

3. To develop the war in cooperation with the Japanese forces,

4. Japan shall provide South Korea with weapons and ammunition sufficient to last for half a year,

5. MacArthur shall guarantee Syngman Rhee his position as "president" during or after the war.

Despite the provision of Clause 7 of Article 2, Chapter 1 of the U.N., Charter, the U. S. while igniting the war against North Korea, brought the Korean question to the "United Nations" in an effort to internationalize the war and to camouflage its real nature as an aggressor, and threw a total of two million U. S. and satellite troops in the war under the name of the U.N. forces.

(The provision of Clause 7 of Article 2, Chapter 1 of the U.N. Charter follows: Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter)

Today, about 50,000 U. S. troops are stationed in South Korea under the label of the "U. N. forces." Dictator Syngman Rhee who was overthrown by the April, 19 1960 Popular Uprising, again concluded in 1953 the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Pact" and gave the U.S. legal grounds for permanently stationing its troops in South Korea. According to the "defense pact," nearly 700,000 South Korean troops have been under the "U.N. forces" command and the command of the "U.N. forces" belongs to the U.S. President.

It follows from this that the South Korean troops are under the complete control of the U.S. Government and that the South Korean regimes, including the present Pak Jung Hi regime, have been under the complete military control of the U. S.

The U.S which gained "permission" permanently to station its troops in South Korea through the conclusion of the 1953 "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Pact," began sabotaging important clauses of the Korean Armistice Agreement signed on July 27 of 1953, in a drive to turn South Korea into a complete military base.

In June of 1956, the U.S. drove out the Neutral Nations Supervisory Team from South Korea to promote more positively the policy of converting South Korea into its military base. In June of 1957, the U.S. unilaterally declared the abrogation of D-Clause of Article 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement which strictly prohibits the reinforcement of military forces and the introduction of combat equipment, and went the length of transferring the "United Nations Forces Command" from Tokyo to Seoul in July of the same year. In October of that year, the U.S. introduced into South Korea the U.S. First Armored Division and newly set up an "atomic division" there by making into one the U.S. 24th Division and the U.S. First Armored Division.

Thus, the U.S. has embarked on the road of turning South Korea into its nuclear-rocket war base in a more undisguised way, illegally introducing nuclear weapons and various types of ballistic missiles.

Seeing that the U.S., while converting South Korea into its military base after having succeeded in splitting the territory of Korea, would not leave South Korea and would not comply with the call for an international conference agreed on at the Geneva Conference, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Feb. 5 of 1953 and called for the immediate withdrawal of all the foreign troops including the U.S. army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, in order to realize a free North-South Korea general election by the Korean people themselves. In the proposal, the DPRK Government made it clear that it was ready to accept a free North-South general election under the supervision of a neutral nations commission.

(To be continued)

10th Birthday of Korean University Observed by Koreans Here

Review of the meeting held on May 8 by some 6,000 Koreans in Japan in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Tokyo

Korean citizens in Japan on May 8 held a meeting at the auditorium of Korean University in Tokyo in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the university.

At the meeting, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, delivered a report.

He declared that the founding of Korean University was an event of weighty significance in the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan and was another brilliant victory in the patriotic work of Koreans in Japan.

The university, founded under the special solicitude of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, has made great progress in the past decade, he said.

It has turned out hundreds of graduates in eight batches since its founding. The graduates, national cadres of new type, are engaged in patriotic work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and those who have returned home, are discharging their duty with credit on the front of socialist construction.

Condemning the unlawful machinations of the Japanese Government to deprive the Koreans of their right to democratic, national education, on the plea of "anti-Japanese education," and to impose "assimilation education" upon their sons and daughters, Chairman Han Duk Su declared:

The Korean citizens in Japan will surrender no part of the fruit of their democratic, national education, nor will they allow the Japanese authorities to impose "assimilation education" upon their children.

The Japanese authorities must put an immediate end to the criminal suppressive machinations and fully ensure the right of Koreans in Japan to democratic, national education on the basis of international law and international practices.

After the report, certificates of merit were awarded to students of the university who contributed to the development of the school.

A silk banner from the DPRK Cabinet was handed at the meeting.

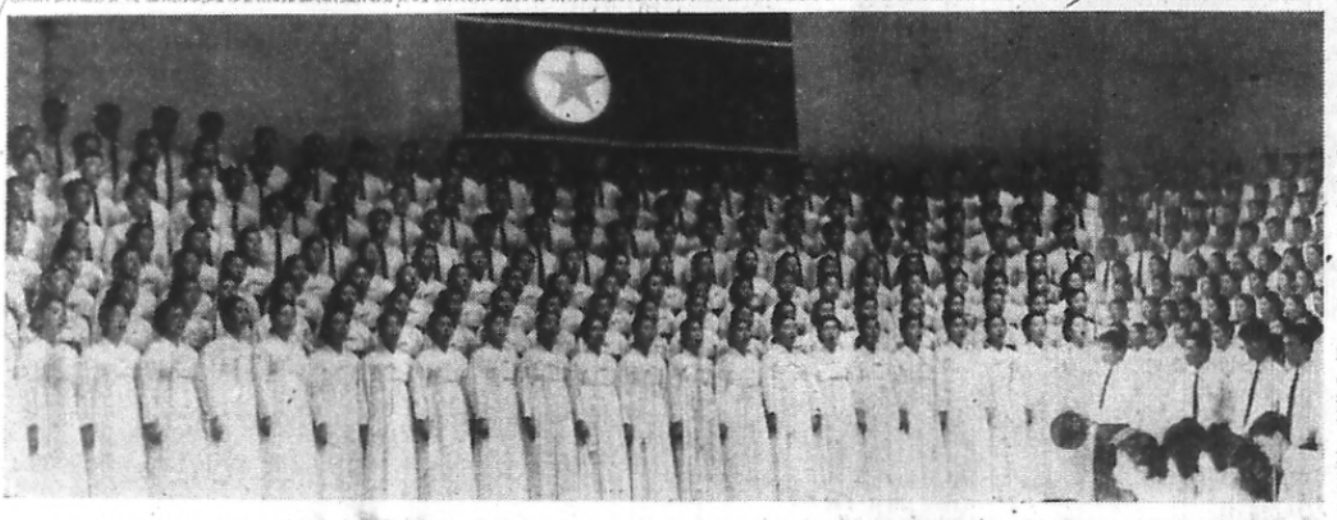
Congratulatory telegrams from Minister of Higher Education Kim Jong Hang, Minister of Common Education Yoon Ki Bok and messages from universities and colleges in the homeland were read out and gifts delivered.

The university received 58 congratulatory messages and telegrams from universities, public organs and scholars in 28 countries.

Over, 2,000 telegrams came from various parts of Japan in congratulation of this auspicious day.

The meeting adopted a message to Premier Kim Il Sung amid stormy applause.

"Under the Sun of the Fatherland"



Review of the 400-member chorus to the large-scale music and dance epic, "Under the Sun of the Fatherland" given by Korean University students on May 8 in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of their university

An art performance was given at the auditorium of Korean University on the 8th of this month, in celebration of its 10th founding anniversary.

The performance left deep impressions on some 7,000 spectators including a large number of compatriots from various corners of Japan, CHONGRYUN workers and many alumni of the university.

A music and dance epic in 3 acts titled "Under the Sun of the Fatherland" depicting the pride of Korean students applying themselves to study for the cause of the country and the people was performed. Its themes were the superiority of democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan and the brilliant results made by the university during the past decade.

The performance was participated in by some 700 students, among them a 400-member chorus, a 100-member dancing team, 60 playing on national instruments, a 60-member brass band, and many others.

The performance lasted for an hour. The spectators, all giving unstinted applause, said uanimously: "Our education is right. Any one can in no way take it from us!"

—Telegrams and Messages—

(Continued from page 1)

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly receive the expression of my personal thanks as well as those of the Purkyne University Council for your kind invitation to the celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of your university.

Unfortunately we have not been able to send a representative of our university to participate in your celebration.

Will you accept, please, the enclosed message of the Purkyne University for the occasion.

(*From* **Prof. Dr. T. Martinec DrSc. of the Purkyne University in Czechoslovakia**)

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Korean University we send our best wishes and greetings. We hope that you will have great successes in the education and in the scientific works. We know very well that through the help of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea you can work without restriction.

Your results and efforts give a good supplement to the progress and development of the Korean people and contribute to the realization of the unity of your country.

(*From* **Dr. Csaki Frigyes, rector of Budapest Polytechnical University in Hungary**)

On the occasion of 10th anniversary of your establishment, in the name of professors and students of Hanoi University (DRV) send you fraternal greetings and wish you favourable success.

(*From* **Hanoi University in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam**)

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Japan, I have the honor to send you, in the name of the Royal University of Phnom-Penh and in my personal name, my hearty congratulations as well as my best wishes for the progress and prosperity of your university.

I hope that the existing friendly relations between our two universities and the Korean and Khmer students will be strengthened further for the promotion of the interests of our two countries which hold in high esteem independence and peace.

(*From* **the Royal University of Phnom-Penh in Cambodia**)

Please accept our sincere felicitation on this happy occasion. May your university, the centre of learning, contribute towards knowledge, peace and progress of mankind.

(*From* **Principal City Law College, Dacca, Pakistan**)

Ain Shams University in Cairo send here congratulations to Korean University on its 10th anniversary. Our university wishes your university progress and brilliant future.

(*From* **Ain Shams University in Cairo, the United Arab Republic**)

This is to congratulate you on behalf of the celebration of the anniversary of Korean University.

We hope that you can overcome your present problems, and continue to develop freely and successfully.

(*From* **the San Carlos University in Guatemala**)

I have received with pleasure your kind invitation of April 16 to be represented at the 10th anniversary of Korean University on May 7 and 8, 1966.

I take this occasion to extend my warmest greetings and best wishes for greater service to the development of national culture and science, by overcoming various difficulties.

(*From* **Dr. Alfonso Martínez Aragón, rector of Guayaquil University in El Ecuador**)

On behalf of the Vice-Chancellor and other University authorities, I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your kind letter, dated April 16, 1966, inviting this university to be represented at the celebrations of the tenth foundation anniversary of your university to be held on May 7-8, 1966.

I very much regret to say that on account of previous important engagements, it will not be possible for any of the university authorities or officials to attend the celebrations, however much we would like to be represented at them.

Kindly accept our sincerest greetings on the occasion and we hope that the successful conclusion of the celebrations will advance the cause of Korean national education in Japan.

(*From* **J. C. Mukherjee, Assistant Registrar of the University of Calcutta in India**)

We have received your letter about the 10th anniversary of Korean University and are interested to hear about its history.

We are preparing formal greetings which will be sent to you shortly.

I hope your celebration is a success.

(*From* **Yale University in the United States**)

The Chancellor and the Council of the Senate were honoured to be invited to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of your university on 7 and 8 of May. They have asked me to say that they regret that their practice is to be represented only at the centenary celebrations of other universities. They have, however, asked me to convey to your university their congratulations and good wishes on this happy occasion.

(Continued on page 6)

In Celebration of 10th Founding Anniversary of Korean Univ.

Gifts from North Korean Compatriots

A large variety of gifts sent from North Korean people to Korean University in Tokyo in celebration of its 10th founding anniversary (Right photo shows the silk banner from the DPRK Cabinet.)

A large variety of gifts have been sent from people in North Korea to Korean University in Tokyo, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

Carrying with them the boundless brotherly love of North Korean people for their compatriots here, these gifts are arousing in the hearts of visitors to the university a deep feeling of gratitude to their leader and the fatherland.

Words on a silk banner sent from the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea read: "Warm greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University, the highest seat of democratic, national education, place of science, and the pride of Korean citizens in Japan."

Entitled "The Premier and Little Hopefuls," an oil painting from the Ministry of Common Education displays Premier Kim Il Sung's fatherly love for Korean sons and daughters whom he has once called the "treasures of the fatherland." This painting, vividly expressing the lofty personality of Premier Kim Il Sung, moved the visitors so much that they felt afresh their pride and happiness as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They know well that it is also out of this love of their leader's for children that the Premier sent recently musical instruments to Korean pupils in this foreign country, far away from their home country. "We are happy to have as our leader Premier Kim Il Sung," the visitors were speaking to each other, "because, our Premier is concerned even more deeply than we about our children."

Of the gifts, we have been informed, there are some that took several months to make.

Faculty members and students of Haesan Teachers' College in Ryanggang Province have sent to Korean University a boxful of earth on the site of command where Premier Kim Il Sung led the Bochunbo Battle in 1937 to victory, as well as a bottle of water of Lake Samjiyun and several stones on Mt. Baiktu.

Specimens of ores and fishes have been sent from Bookchung Teachers' College and Wonsan Fisheries College, respectively.

Seeing these gifts arranged in the display room of the university, all the teachers and students and their parents again realized how profound the care extended to them by their fatherland and Premier was, and renewed their determination to be more faithful to their respected and beloved leader.

N. Korean Students Fete Founding Anniversary of Korean Univ.

Faculty members and student of the Pyonyang Normal College held on May 6 a grand meeting to celebrate the 10th founding anniversary of the Korean University in Tokyo, KCNA reported on May 6.

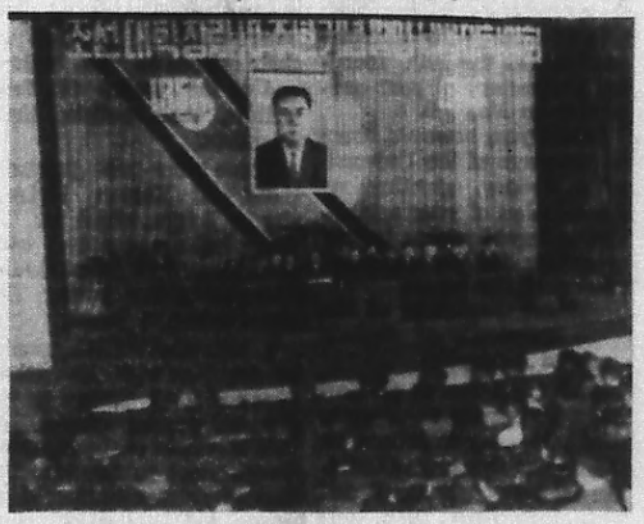
Attending the celebration rally were Kang Hyuk Chang, Vice-minister of Common Education, and many other persons concerned.

Cho Sung Koo, President of the College, made a speech at the rally.

The democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan is a lofty patriotic work of teaching Korean sons and daughters in Japan the mother tongue, conducting on them the education of socialist patriotism and of thereby giving them national pride, hope and courage.

Thanks to the profound solicitude of the fatherland and the Premier, Korean compatriots in Japan have established an orderly system of national education ranging from primary school to university in the foreign land. This is one of the most precious successes CHONGRYUN has achieved through its bloody struggle for the democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan.

Of late the Japanese authorities are conducting vicious machinations to suppress the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan. This is a grave violation of international law and practices. In view of the historical fact that all the Koreans in Japan are victims of the past Japanese imperialist rule over Korea, the Japanese Government can by no means evade its due legal and moral responsibility to guarantee the democratic, national rights of education for Koreans in Japan



A soiree held on May 6 at the Pyongyang Normal College to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Tokyo

A Decade of Korean Univ.

Korean University in Tokyo, the highest seat of the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan, was founded in April of 1956, by Korean residents in Japan on their own, out of their patriotic sentiments to give education to their sons and daughters in their mother tongue.

Beginning with a two-year course, the university has now a four-year course for four faculties: literature, history, political economy and sciences. It also has a two-year-course teachers' training college.

Provided with the well-furnished four-story main building, dormitories, libraries, laboratories, etc., over 1,000 students are studying advanced sciences as well as the history and geography of Korea in their national language.

So far, the university has produced 800 graduates in eight batches. Now they are engaged in patriotic work under the leadership of CHONGRYUN.

In response to the appeal of President of the university Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN, the students are studying hard to fulfill their "three shares": their own share, the share of South Korean students and the share of Korean students learning at Japanese schools.

Successes made by the university in the democratic and national education in the past 10 years not only are the pride and joy of CHONGRYUN and the entire Korean citizens in Japan, but also are arousing admiration of Japanese people and people in other parts of the world.

The Japanese and foreign guests who have visited the university unanimously recognize the justness of the democratic and national education conducted by CHONGRYUN.

Greeting the 10th birthday of their university, students and their parents, as well as all the Korean citizens in Japan are renewing their determination to defend to the end their right to democratic and national education, in defiance of the growing machination of the Japanese authorities to destroy it.

N. Korean Papers Hail Korean Univ. Founding Anniv.

North Korean papers on May 8 devoted large space to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Japan.

Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, carried an editorial reviewing the past decade of Korean University, with photographs showing the campus life of the students. In the editorial, the paper said: The founding of Korean University was of epoch-making significance for the development of the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese Government is going to carry the "revised bill on school education law" through the Diet in an attempt to "legalize" its suppression of Koreans' education and impose "assimilation education" upon them.

However, no one can destroy the fruit of the democratic, national education borne through the hard-fought struggles of Koreans in Japan, the paper said.

Meanwhile, editorials and articles in a similar vein were printed also in Pyongyang Shinmoon, Minju Chosun, Rodong Chungnyun and other papers.

Telegrams and Messages From N. Korean Educational Organs

Telegrams and messages of greetings have been sent by educational organs in North Korea to Korean University in Tokyo, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

A telegram sent by Kim Jong Hang, Minister of Higher Education, reads as follows:

"I send cordial congratulations to Korean University which has achieved brilliant successes in its work for the democratic and national education of Korean children."

A telegram from Yoon Ki Bok, Minister of Common Education, reads as follows:

"I send the warmest congratulations to Korean University which under the profound care of the fatherland and Premier, has greatly contributed toward the development of the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN and of the democratic and national education of Korean children."

A congratulatory telegam sent in the name of all the faculty members and students of Kim Il Sung University states as follows:

"We are firmly convinced that as it has done so far, Korean University will reap great result in all its future work to bring up students to be national cadres, make itself prosper further and to promote independent unification of the fatherland."

Apart from these, telegrams have been sent also from: Normal colleges in Pyongyang, Shinuijoo, Chongjin, Sariwon and in Soonchun cities; and teachers' colleges in Pyongyang, Kangge, Bookchung, Nampo, Chongjin and Shinuijoo cities; and medical colleges in Hamheung, Chongjin and Pyongyang cities; as well as from Shinuijoo Light Industrial College; Haesan Agricultural and Forestry College; Wonsan Agricultural College; Pyongyang Transportation College, Pyongyang Physical Education College; Hamheung Chemical Industrial College; the Kangge College of Technology; People's Economic Institute; Kimchaik Polytechnical College and the Institute for Educational Science and from 53 other higher educational and scientific institutes.

Telegrams and Messages Flooding from Abroad

(Continued from page 4)

(*From* **P.C. Melville, M. A., deputy registrary of University of Cambridge in England**)

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of your university, the University of Bologna wishes to be present at the solemn occasion with warmest greetings.

In the name of the Senate and university authorities, the rector of the university, oldest in history, heartily wishes Korean University more prosperity in its work for progress of science and wish the young students more happiness in a calm and fraternal atmosphere.

(*From* **F. Bardgli, rector of the University of Bologna in Italy**)

Dear Sir,

I have been asked to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th April addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of this university.

Unfortunately the University of Sydney had not been able to arrange for a representative at the 10th founding anniversary of your university on May 7-8.

I send you, however, from all members of the University of Sydney, greetings on the occasion of your celebration and good wishes to your university for its continued success in the future.

(*From* **Registrar of the University of Sydney in Australia**)

Rector and Senate of Karl Marx University in Leipzig send you congratulations on the 10th anniversary of founding of your university and wish you greater success in your academic pursuit.

(*From* **Prof. Dr. Georg Mueller, rector of Karl Marx University in Leipzig, the German Democratic Republic**)

From International and Social Organizations:

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University, the International Union of Students extends warm greetings to the professors and students of Korean University. Korean University has played a great role in the education of national cadres, fulfilling basic tasks of Koreans in Japan for the defense of their democratic and national rights against U.S. imperialism, and for unification of their country.

The International Union of Students wish many successes in the future work of Korean University and renews support for the struggle of Korean citizens in Japan.

(*From* **the International Union of Students in Prague, Czechoslovakia**)

On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of Korean University, accept, please, our warm congratulations.

We wish you greater success in the work for safeguarding the education and culture of Korean residents in Japan.

Let us cement friendship and strengthen solidarity between us.

(*From* **the World Federation of Teachers' Unions in Prague, Crechoslovakia**)

On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of Korean University, the WFTU Secretariat has the pleasure to convey to you, on behalf of more than 8 millions affiliated members as well as of all progressive teachers all over the world, our cordial greetings and sincere wishes of long activities and of every success in your responsible tasks of educating the Korean youth in the spirit of love to their fatherland.

The World Federation of Teachers' Union has always attached great importance to education of children and of young people in their mother tongue, while respecting authentic and original traditions of their people, developing their knowledge in geography and history of their native country, as well as their esteem to the culture and to the works of their writers, their artists, their scientists.

These aims are precisely those of Korean University in Tokyo, which for 10 years has accomplished witn distinction their cultural mission among the young Koreans living in Japan.

That is why WFTU expresses together with its greetings and good wishes its indignated protest against actual attempts of the Japanese Government to deprive the Korean citizens of their right to national education, their right to have their own schools and university.

These attempts, inspired by the still alive colonial spirit even as by tne desire to act to the detriment of institutions which largely diffuse progressive opinions, are and always will be denounced and strictly condemned by teachers who are associated in WFTU and represented by it.

Our Federation expresses their full solidarity with your struggle against the attitude of the Japanese Government, which aims at the suppression of Korean culture.

Long live Korean University in Tokyo!

Long live democratic and national education for all people throught the world!

(*From* **the Secretariat of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions in Czechoslovakia**)

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your circular of April 16, in which you ask for a message on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of Korean University, an important event in the cultural life and in the democratic struggle of Korean citizens in Japan.

We respond with great pleasure to your demand.

Herewith attached, find, please, the greetings of WFTU launched in order to commemorate this anniversary.

(*From* **Helene Dazy, General Secretary of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions in Czechoslovakia**)

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Tokyo, the Student Council of CSM wishes you many successes in your work.

(*From* **the Student Council of the CSM in Prague, Czechoslovakia**)

On the occasion of 10th anniversary of the foundation of your university, accept, please, best greetings and we wish every success from students of our university. Your activity and scientific research made during this 10 years is great contribution to human culture and science and we hope you will continue it in future.

(*From* **the Polish Students' Association of the University of Warsaw**)

We convey you cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University and our best wishes.

(*From* **the Union of Mongolian Students in the People's Republic of Mongolia**)

On the occasi on of the10th anniversary of the foundation of your university, we extend warm greetings and wish new successes in the development of Koreans' national education, in the defense of just interests of Korean residents and in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggressors for independent reunified and peaceful Korea.

(*From* **Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam**)

Korean University:

We extend congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University. We express our solidarity with you in your struggle for defending democratic rights and for unification of your country.

(*From* **the Federation of Students' Unions of Cuba, in Havana, Cuba**)

Sincere congratulations on the anniversary of your university.

(*From* **Siwabessy Badan Tenega Atom National Indonesia**)

I extend felicitations on the 10th founding anniversary of Korean University, and wish every nationality and educational autonomy.

(*From* **Satyapriya Roy, president of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association in India**)

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of April 16th and for the invitation to the anniversary celebrations of Korean University on May 7th and 8th. I regret that it is not possible to accept this invitation but, on behalf of my colleagues in FIPESO, I should like to send you warm greetings and congratulations on this occasion.

(*From* **A.W.S. Hutchings, president of International Federation of Secondary Teachers in England**)

Dear Sir:

On behalf of tne one hundred and thirty-five thousand members of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, we would like to take this opportunity to send to our colleagues in Japan, through Korean University, warm professional greetings and best wishes for the success of the 10th founding anniversary on May 7-8, 1966.

(*From* **Gerald Nason, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Teachers' Federation in Canada**)

From Individuals:

Dear Dr. Han Duk Su,

Not being able to participate personally in the festival of the 10th anniversary of your university, I congratulate you, faculty and students of your university with successful development of this important institution of learning and wishing to it the fullest measure of development in the years to come.

I admire the courage and indefatigable energy of Korean people in their struggle for their independence and creative progress free from coercive pressures of all foreign nations and their puppets.

With my highest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(*From* **Dr. P.A. Sorokin, an American**)

Dear President,

I am very happy to send you greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of Korean University.

Your university, founded by the brave Korean people overseas, has set a shining example to the people of all oppressed nationalities. All over the world, where imperialism still rules, these peoples have suffered from the evil of emigration, which forces their sons and daughters to leave their native land and to spend their lives in foreign countries, where they suffer not only from economic exploitation but also from the lack of facilities to preserve and develop their national language and culture. All these peoples, together with loves of peace and progress in all countries, are encouraged by the successes which you have achieved in your university.

With all good wishes for further success and for the achievement of our common aims of peace and national liberation throughout the world.

(*From* **Mr. George Thomson, an English**)

Dear President,

Although to my regret I cannot be present with you to celebrate your 10th anniversary, I am glad to send both to yourself and to your university my congratulation and best wishes on this occasion.

Yours sincerely,

(*From* **Maurice Dobb of Trinity College of Cambridge University in England**)

Dear Comrade,

I have received your letter of April 16, through which I have been informed of the Japanese Government's unlawful acts against Koreans' human rights and culture, particularly that to destroy Koreans' education.

These unjustifiable acts constitute a crude infringement upon Koreans' human rights which are recognized in international law. Who on earth should be pleased by these criminal acts of the Japanese Government but the U.S. imperialists who conducted mass exterminations in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and in Korea? The Japanese Government is going to make an irretrievably great mistake.

We are convinced that this infringement upon Koreans' human rights will arouse denunciation against the Japanese Government of all the conscientious people of the world.

(*From* **Heriberto Jara, a Mexican citizen**)

The following is a list of the other foreign universities, as well as international and social organizations abroad that also extended congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University.

Universities:

Prague University, the November 17 University of Prague, Karlovy University (all in Czechoslovakia); Eoetvoes Lurand University of Budapest (in Hungary); Birkbeck College of London University (in England); Karnatak University (in India); The University of El Salvador (in El Salvador); Hamburg University (in West Germany); The State University of Australia; the Methodist Ladies' College (both in Australia); Syracuse University, California University, Stanford University (all in the United States)

International and Social Organizations:

The National Students' Union of Algeria (in Algeria); the Board of Directors of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society (in the Soviet Union)

Congratulatory telegrams and messages were sent also from internationally-known **scholars**, *like:*

Dr. Miroslav Novak (in Prague, Czechoslovakia); Dr. Bertrand Russell, J.D. Bernal both in Great Britain); Paul Duranne (in France); Titiane Fal (in Senegal); Mosato Noboma (in Italy); Reuben A. Holden (in the United States)

Telegrams and messages of congratulation were sent also from **44 Japanese political parties;** *as well as from* **50 social organizations;** *and from* **32 public figures.**

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